

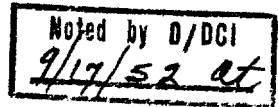


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- EE 3 -

EASTERN GERMANY  
Sept. 11, 1952



CIRCUMSTANCES OF ALLEN DISMISSAL NOTED

Berlin, ADN, in German Hellschreiber to East Germany, Sept. 9, 1952,  
2130 GMT--L

(Excerpts)

Vienne--It is stated in well-informed circles in touch with U.S. High Commissioner Thompson that Raymond Allen, former director of the U.S. Office for Psychological Warfare, was dismissed on account of differences of opinion between the administration and the Pentagon.

The growing anti-American feeling in Europe, the unexpected resistance to the ratification of the Bonn and Paris agreements by France and West Germany, and the reluctance of the European signatories to the North Atlantic Pact to step up their armament programs have made the U.S. Government very uneasy. This induced Gen. Bradley to express dissatisfaction with the work of the Office for Psychological Warfare and of Allen.

The U.S. National Security Council held a special inquiry on the European situation at a meeting attended by members of the Pentagon and the State Department. At this meeting, Bradley criticized Allen for his clumsy and ineffective approach to European public opinion. Bradley held Allen responsible, for instance, for the fact that Britain and France insist on dealing with the question of a just distribution of economic burdens at the next NATO meeting.

Bradley pointed out that NATO is a military organization based on U.S. economic power and the United States cannot agree to any discussions where U.S. money and U.S. responsibility are at stake. Bradley described the purpose of U.S. propaganda--"to get the Europeans used to the idea that they must follow the United States unconditionally."

At Allen's suggestion the National Security Council recommended Adm. Kirk as Allen's successor since Kirk is capable of organizing effective propaganda. Kirk is also said to be an expert on Russian affairs and a confirmed opponent of pacifism.

The National Security Council also suggested that Secretary of the Army Pace and Chairman of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee Connally be sent to Europe to study the implementation of the armament programs and the mobilization of the economic and manpower resources of the NATO countries. Together with Adm. Kirk, Pace and Connally are to draw up new directives for U.S. propaganda abroad.

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- EE 4 -

EASTERN GERMANY  
Sept. 11, 1952

~~DIECKMANN LETTER TO EHLERS MADE PUBLIC~~

Berlin, ADN, in German Hellschreiber to East Germany, Sept. 10, 1952,  
1510 GMT--L

(Text)

Berlin--The President of the People's Chamber, Dieckmann, sent a telegram yesterday to the President of the Bonn Lower House, Dr. Ehlers. The telegram says: "The People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic elected on Sept. 5, 1952, a delegation consisting of Deputies Hermann Matern, Otto Muschke, Dr. Karl Hamann, Heinrich Homann, and Ernst Goldenbaum and instructed them to hand to you and the Presidium of the Lower House a letter addressed to all deputies of the Lower House which proposes discussions on the method of restoring the unity of Germany as a democratic, peace-loving, and independent state, on all-German participation in the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, and on the holding of free all-German elections.

"This delegation is authorized to hold talks on the questions of sending representatives of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic to attend the Four Power conference, and on arrangements for setting up an investigating committee for free all-German elections and to fix the beginning of its activities. I beg you to inform me when you and the Presidium of the Lower House are ready to receive the delegation."

~~GESCHKE ADDRESSES PEOPLE'S POLICE~~

Berlin, ADN, in German Hellschreiber to East Germany, Sept. 10, 1952,  
2010 GMT--L

(Summary with Quotations)

Leipzig--Ottomar Geschke, chairman of the All-German Council of the VVN, addressed members of the barrack-based People's Police in Leipzig tonight. He told the young People's Policemen of the deeds of the unforgettable Ernst Thaelmann and of the courageous struggle of the German working class against Imperialist war and fascism. The fact that after 1945 the German people have slowly regained the confidence of peace-loving peoples is due solely to the German antifascists.

He appealed to his audience to emulate the patriotism of the resistance fighters against fascism. They should perfect their training and learn to handle modern arms. "To strengthen the defensive preparedness of the German Democratic Republic and to protect the building of Socialism is the finest tribute to the dead fighters against fascism and Imperialist war."